# THE LATEST NEWS.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 11, 1859. The debate to day has damaged the chances of admitting Oregon. Several Republicans have changed their opinions, and will go against the bill. Mesers. Thayer and Comins of Massachusetts advocated the bill, and were met by Messrs. Dawes of Massachusetts and Bingham of Ohio, and C. B. Cochrane of New-York, with unanswerable and cruebing arguments. Mr. Dawes showed that while Mr. Comins voted in the last Congress against admitting the Free State of Mignesota, because she came with a Constitution not quite up to his Know-Nothing standard, his constituency directs him to day to vote for Oregon with a Constitution giving almost unlimited power to foreigners and aliens, preventing the liberation of slaves now held in Oregon, depriving citizens of Massachusetts whose votes elevated him to his present place from ever entering the State or maintaining any suit therein, and empowering the Legis'ative Assembly of Oregon to restrain and regulate the immigration to that State of persons not qualified to become citizens of the United States; thus pro viding for the slave-trade, as it also indorses fully

Mr. Thayer in reply to the fact that the Constitution contravenes the Constitution of the United States, said he had sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, but had not sworn to

It against being violated by others.

against the Constitution, but said he should vote to admit Oregon with it.

speech against her to-night. Mr. Stephens will close the debate to-morrow,

George Sanders, Navy Agent of New-York, was before the select Naval Investigating Committee 2c-day. Complaints have been made that he makes nearly all of his purchases for the Navy of Charles Secor, his security. Sanders's examination was directed to that point. Several witnesses from Philadelphia have been examined to day about the real contracts. The Committee will report on

Tuesday next. Cuba crowded the case of the Indiana Senators out of the Senate to-day. To-morrow is private

Committee, implicates the publisher of Tac Union.

Washington, Friday, Feb. 11, 1859.
Several days ago, over thirty Republicans in the House were expected to vote for the bill for the admission of Oregon, but now the calculation is that not more than one-half that number will, if so many.
Judge Douglas has been invited by some of the leading Democrats of New-Hampshire and Connecticut to visit those States and make political speeches.
Senator Fitch has introduced a bill having in view the substitution of iron for other solid materials in the the substitution of iron for other solid materials in the

the Washington Art Association.
Several material errors occurred in the transmission of the account of the Democratic caucus on Wednes

of Mr. Phelps of Missouri, by a large majority. Mr. Crawford's resolution and unnecessary to disturb the Tariff of 1857, was defeated, by 27 against 31.

Indians is now unrepresented in the Series of the Senate is absolute and irreversible. He could not conceive how Senators can maintain that the decision is an irrevocable judgment, and he took issue with those who so maintain. The Senate's action is legislative, and not judicial; and hence is not final, but subject to

reconsideration.

He preceded then to demonstrate that the Senato was bound to give the Indiasa case reconsideration, and that State had a just right to be heard by the men she had chesen to represent her. She had intrusted her case neither to him (Seward) nor to the Senator from Illinois (Trumbull), but only to her own

it do he on the table, which was carried by 30 against 21, the latter being the full Republican vote.

The private calendar was postponed till to-morrow, and Mr. Benjamin spoke in favor of the acquisition of

Cubs.

Mr. BENJAMIN commenced by stating the value Mr. BENJAMIN commenced by stating the value of Cubs. All the British, French and Datch West Indies, together with the possessions of those powers in Guiana were not equal, intrinsically, to that solitary island. He then proceeded to demonstrate the failure of the disastrons experiment of emancipation, saying that the emancipated negroes have not yet become the admirable neganity and vegocarry the En-Britain. He denied that Spain was an independent tation. She had gold her sovereigety in Caba to Great Britain. There was a time when she would not have fest issuited by the offer of money, for Great Britain has paid her £ 400,000 to stop the slave trade, which she has not done. He further denied that Cubans had petitioned to remain under the jurisdiction of Spain. Bolivar's plan to assist Cuba in declaring her independence fell through because the Uni cd States, learning that Great Britain intended to seize the opportunity of her independence to assume a protectorate, isterposed, through Mr. Clay, and prevented the movement. Spain, alarmed, placed the Island in a state of siege, and it has, ever since, so temained, under the deepotism of a Captain-General, who is invested, like the commander of a

besieged city, with unlimited power over life and property. Yet we are told that Cobans still seek to remain under this yoke. It is not so. They have done all they could to throw it off. In 1826 there was a revolt there; later was the comprisely of the Black Engle, and later the attempts to gain her independence familiar to all. In July, 1841, a new patriots declared her independence in a proclamation which Mr. Benjamin read, and which set forth intolerable grievances. The fideinty of Coha to Spain was only maintained by 20,000 bayonets and the fleets that watch her coast. The comparison between the oppressed, unarmed Cubans and the armed three milions of our fathers, is faliacious. All that the Gubans could do they neve done. This being the case, why should not Coagress make an expression toward purchasing it? He need not reply to the statement that the offer to purchase will be an offense against Spanish dignity. Everything that Spain held on this continent had been torn from her, except Louisiana and Florida, both of which were bought. If Great Britain and France object, that along is a controlling consideration for persisting. thing that Spain held on this continent had been toral from her, except Louisiana and Florida, both of which were bought. If Great Britain and France object, that alone is a controlling consideration for persisting. Great Britain effected to buy Cuba in 1823, and in 1825 was at the bottom of a plot to take it under her protectorate, and both failing, she now purposes a tripartite trenty between England, France and the United States, to guarantes that nobody but Spain shall have it. As to France, what right has she to object to our purchase of Cuba? What interpolation into the law of nations prevents the acquirement of territory by purchase? Napoleon's uncle bought Louisiana. As to England, if she raises her voice, Mr. Benjamin trusted our reply will be a demand that she account for her title to the Bay Islands, and when Lord Clarendon pleads "spontaneous settlement," that we shall claim the spentaneous settlement of Cuba. There is no need to invoke the musty bibles of national law to show that she belongs to Spain. We seek no subjects, for the fundamental basis of American policy is the right of the people to institute their own forms of government. Cuba belongs to the people, and it is for them to say what form of government they will live under. We propose to purchase from Spain; but if Spain's dignity is offended, let us invute her to grant indepeatence to her Cuban subjects, and we will inde maily her for the outlay, trosting to a recompense curselves in the friendly relations that are sure to spring up. If she refuse to ceee or to relax her despotic grass, let the United State, in the face of the world, tell her the refuse to cece or to relax her despotic grasp, let the United States, in the face of the world, tell her that, on the first occasion that offers, we will extend to the Cubans the same aid which Britain gave the other Spanish Colonies in their revolt-the same aid

other Spanish Colonies in their revolt—the same aid that France gave us in the darkest days of the Ravolutien. If the Cubans prefer independence, we will protect them independent; and if they prefer annexation, we will receive them with welcome.

Mr. DOOLLTELE said that the American policy rests on the triple foundation, first, that, under no circumstances, can Cuba be transferred to any other European power; second, that, so long as it nelongs to Spain, we will not seek to wrest it from her; and third, that wherever we can acquire Cuba by the conto Spain, we will not seek to wrest it from her; and, third, that whenever we can acquire Cuba by the consent of Spain and of the people of the Island, by purchase and cession, we are ready to accept it. He expressed himself free to believe that, in the progression of time, Cuba will be incorporated into the Union, but of time, Cuba will be incorporated into the Union, but he did not consider that the time had yet come. In support of these views, he quoted from letters and speeches by Cley, Buchaman, Fillmore and Marcy. The Republicate, he raid, would resist the transfer of Cuba to any other Power, but for the purpose expressed recently by the Senster from Georgia, to make the Gulf a marce clausium, where no flag could float without our permission. What! the United States make a marce clausium of any sea, when our whole policy has been for the freedom of the seas! For that we fought the war of 1812, for that we opened up the Moditerranean by war on the Algerines, for that we made the an by war on the Algeriaes, for that we made the and Dues treaty. The very purpose of acquiring

Mr. BENJAMIN spoke in favor of his plan for settling a free neg o Lation in the American tropics and concluded by offering an amendment to the bill that no treaty for the acquisition of Cuba shall be valid nuless ratified by a majority of the free white

Mr. CRITENDEN obtained the floor. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. SEARING (N. Y.), rising to a question of privilege, rend an extract from the Washington correspondence of The N. Y. Tomes, in which it is stated that the paint purchased for the Brooklyn Navy Yard was used in painting his farm-house, according to evidence before the Committee to investigate alleged foods in the Navarda Variance of the Committee of the Committee to investigate alleged. frauds in the Navy and Navy Yards. He character-ized the article as a coarse and base slander, perpe-trated and set on foot by a still baser correspondent, and called on the Chairman to state officially whether

and called on the Chairman to state officially whether such evider ce had been adduced.

Mr. SHERMAN (Ohl's) distinctly stated that no testimeny had been submitted involving Mr. Searing in any abuses whatever. The Committee had carefully avoided giving any information to newspaper cor-respondents. If it was the pleasure of the flouse, in the early part of next week the testimony would be

submitted.

The House resumed the consideration of the Senate bill for the admission of Oregon into the Union.

Mr. CLARK (Mo.) said the alien suffrage, and exclusion of free negroes and mulattoes, is a business which concern Oregon alone, which, under all the circumstances, ought to be admitted without regard to population. Mr. ZOLLICOFFER (Fenn ) opposed the admission

of Oregon, because of the insufficiency of its popula-tion and the alien suffrage clause in its Constitution. Mr. COMINS (Mass.) being ready to vole for the admission of Kansas with a free republican Constitution, was also ready to vote for the admission of Oregon with such Constitution as her people may adopt.

Mr. DAWES (Mass), said his objections to the admission of Oregon lie in the Oregon Constitution itself. He could not agree with his colleague (Mr. Comins) the Federal Constitution under the Federal Constitution under that provision which guarantees to citizens of each State all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States. If Oregon has a right to drive from her borders free colored people, all the other States have an equal right te drive them into the broad ocean. Not only is it proposed to exclude them from Oregon, but to prevent them from suing in the Courts, holding property and eating the bread of life.

Mr. HILL (Ga.) rejoiced that the debate had not taken a sectional or party turn. He opposed the admission of Oregon, on the ground of insufficiency of population and alien suffrage.

Mr. CLARK B. COCHKANE (N. Y.) opposed the bill, on the ground—first, that the admission of Ore-

soil, on the ground—first, that the admission of Ore-con would be a palpable infraction of the rule estab-shed by this Congress in the case of Kansas, and an shed by this Congress in the case of Kansas, and an ujust discrimination in favor of Oregon; second, be-ause the admission would be unjust to the larger and chief States in respect to representation in the Senate
and House of Representatives; and third, because of
he atrocity and needless barbarity of excluding free
scople of color from residence and civil rights.

Mr. THAYER (Mass.) would extend such a welcome

to Oregon into the confederacy of States as became our hatery and magnanimity. Last year, only six Republican Senators voted sgainst the bill, and he Republican Senators voted sgainst the bill, and he never heard that they attempted to read the other ten out of the party. If the people of Oregon had done wrong, he could refer to the New-England Pligrims, who were also fanatic on some subjects; but the pligrims of the Pseific may yet become right. With regard to the argument of the insufficiency of population of Oregon, oid not the Republicans vote for the Topalation in the completion in ka Constitution, with less than half the population in Karees than in Oregon? In further advocacy of the admission of Oregon, he said the people thereof are above the average of the old States in all manly and

Mr. CASE (Ind.) said, although there were objectionable features in the Oregon Constitution, he had made up his mind to vote for the bill, as the best thing in ade up his mind to vote for the bill, as the best thing that can be done under the present circumstances. He said that when a resident of Ohio, the first vote he gave was for Mr. Goldings for Congress, when it was unpepular to be called an Anti-Slavery man. This was the best Constitution Oregon could get so long as it is under the influence of the rotten Administration, which is a curse and diegrace to the country.

Mr. BINGHAM (Ohio) said his opposition to the bill rested on the great principles which apply to all Territories, irrespective of latitude and the political sentiment of the people. The Constitution contains

bill rested on the great principles which apply to all Territories, irrespective of latitude and the political sentiment of the people. The Constitution contained a proposition to transfer the sovereignty of the people of the United States to the hands of aliens, as citizens only can be punished for treason. Another objection was the exclusion of free negroes and mulattoes, thus proscribing 1,80,000 citizens on account of complexion, and violating all public law of the civilized world, by denving them judicial redress.

Mr. ENGLISH (Ind.) gave notice of his latention to offer a substitute for the amendment of his colleague, Mr. Davis, who proposes the repeal of the restrictive clause in the Conpromise bill relative to Kanass. Mr. English's substitute provides, that hereafter no territory shall be admitted as a State unless it is previously ascertaired by a census, that there is sufficient population for a Representative in Congress. This fact ascertaired, steps may be taken for the formations.

This fact ascertained, steps may be taken for the for-mation of a Constitution and the State, admitted with or without Slavery, as the Constitution may prescribe.
All laws or parts of laws inconsistent with this are to Mr. SANDIDGE (La.) advocated the admission of

Oregon. He was not surprised to hear Massachusetts and other Northern men claiming the right of Con-gress to regulate at firage in the States; but, in reply Mr. Hill, said it was dangerous dectrine for th

At 4 o'clock, there being an understanding that roue but the Oregon question would be discussed to-day, all excepting a cozen members took their departure, and the galleties were tearly described.

Mr. HOARD (N. Y.) made a speech against, and Mr. STEPHENSON (Ky.) for the bill. Mr. MILLSON (Va.) had formerly opposed the adpierion exclusively on the ground of the insuff f population, and this objection now remains. Mr. DAVIS (Miss.) was in favor of the bill.

Mr. GHLMAN (Me.) would be compelled to vote against the bill, principally on the ground of the free-negro clause in the Constitution. Adjourned.

# Non-Arrival of the America.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Feb. 12-2 a. m. The R. M. steamship America, now in her fourteenth day from Liverpool, has not yet been signaled. The weather is clear and cold, with a light N. W. wind.

# Non-Arrival of the Indian.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Feb. 12-7a. m There are yet no signs of the steamship Indian, now

in her seventeenth day from Liverpool.

### Later from Jamaica-Arrival there of Soulouque. CHARLESTON, Friday, Feb. 11, 1859.

The brig Eliza Nelson has arrived here, with Kingstor, Jamaica, sivices to the 26th uit. The ex-Emperor Soulcuque had arrived at Kingston, from Hayti, on a British ship, claiming British protection. The steamship Washington, from New-York vis Aspinwall for California, via the Horn, put into Kingston on the 25th, for coal. She landed 15 passengers and some stores at Greytown.

Virginia Whig State Convention. Virginia Whig State Convention.

Richnool, Va., Friday, Feb. 11, 1859.

The Whig State Convention nomicated Wariman P.
Willey of Monorgalia for Li utenant-Governor, and
Walter Preston of Washington for Attorney-General.
John M. Betts made a long speech, in which he foreshadowed the ground he will take in his address at the
Academy of Music in New York, on the 22d inst. viz.,
the condition of all the opposition parties North and
South in the Presidential campaign of 1860, to defeat
the Democracy. He was loudly cheered. The Convention is still in session.

#### Kansas News.

St. Lovis, Friday, Feb. 11, 1859.
A bill apprepriating \$1,600, and authorizing the employment of coursel for the defense of Mr. Day and his son, charged with abducting negroes from Misseri, and now is laid in Platte City, Mo., passed the lower House of the Knusas Legislature, on the 7th inst, without opposition. inst., without opposition.

# The Adams Express Robbery. MOSTGOMERY. A.a., Friday, Feb. 11, 1859. The Adam's Express Company have increased the reward to \$10,000 for the detection of the author of the recent robbery of \$40,000.

The Canadian Seat of Government.

Toronto, C. W., Friday, Feb. 11, 1859.
The Queen's decision in favor of Ottawa as the seat of Government of Carada was carried in the

Legislative Assembly, last night, by a majority of 5. Indian Fight. A fight occurred on the 18th January, near Chester, Notraska, between fifteen Pawnee Indians and cloven white men. Three of the Indians were killed and several wounded. The affair was caused by an at-

## The Arabia Ontward Bound.

tempt of the Indians to outrage a white woman

The steamship Arabia arrived from Boston at 7 o'clock this morning, and sailed at 9 a.m. for Liverpool. Light north-west wind, and clear weather.

### The Canals.

The Canal Board has fixed the following appointments: For fixing the Canal tolls, March 1; for appointing Canal officers, March 3; for designating the Canal toll banks, March 4.

# United States Supreme Court.

Washisoton, Friday, Feb. 11, 1859.
No. 71. The Board of Commissioners of the County
of Knex vs. David C. Wallace. The motion of the
counsel for the defendants for a certiforari was granted.
No. 284. Sampson and Tappan, claimants of the
ship Sarah vs. Samnel Welsh and als. Motion of the councel of the appeller to dismiss the cause for want of jurisdiction, set down for argument on Friday next. No. —. The State of Misrauri vs. The State of Kentucky.—On motion of the complainant, leave was granted to file a bill in equity against Kentucky, and process of subpena as awarded in the case.

No. 87. Steemer Republic, etc., Joseph E. Montgemery als., claimants, vs. John Anderson and als.—Motion to dismiss argued on both sides.

No. 64. Philo Chamberlain et al., claimants of the propeller Ogdensburg vs. Eber B. Ward et al., survivors of Sanuri Ward; and
No. 80. Eber B. Ward et al. vs. Philo Chamberlain et al.

The argument of these causes was continued on both sides. Adjourned to Menday.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE. SENATE .... ALBANY, Feb. 11, 1859.

The bull extending the Chemango Canal to the Penn-sylvania line was reported favorably.

The petition for an appropriation to the Colored Home was reported adversely, and the report laid on

Mr. SCHELL introduced a bill to authorize Occar Mir. Schleill introduced a bill to authorize Orear Marshell, George Corneil, Charles Smith and asso-ciates to lay a railroad in New-York, from the Thirty-fourit-street Ferry, through Thirty-fourth street, First avenue, Tenth street, Stuyvesant street, Third avenue, Bowery and Canal street side to east side of Broad-

Howery and Canal street sine to east side of Proceedings way, returning by the same route.

The bill to allow the Harlem Railroad to use steam coming up for a third reading, Mr. SPINOLA moved for the recommittal of the bill, nd took the floor and spoke at length on the motion.

# ASSEMBLY.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.
Relative to proceedings in the Marine Court.
To smead the law relating to New-York City banks.
To incorporate the American Missionary Society.
To amend the Central Park act by putting the Park and entire property under the control of cleven Com-missioners as an incorporated company, with power to

rold real estate.

To confer additional powers on the New-York Fire

Mr. CHRISTIE reported a bill for the removal of Mr. CHRISTIE reported a bill for the removal of Quarantine. It obliges a vacation of the fever hospital by the 15th of June of the present year; requires the entire buildings to be sold by the 15th of June, 1860; appropriates \$250,000 for new buildings, and authorizes the purchase of Sandy Hook.

Mr. TUTHILL gave notice that he had consented to the report of the bill, but was opposed to many of its provisions, and should introduce amendments at the proper time.

the proper time.

Mr. VAN HORN reported against the bill authorizing the deposit of city and village bonds as scenities for circulating notes.

The report was disagreed to, and the bill sent to the

The report was disagreed to, and the bin sent to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. MACKIN reported a bill to authorize the Board of Supervisors in New-York to sell the site adjoining the City Hall to the United States for a Post Office, and increasing the City Hall fund to \$1,000,000.

Mr. MOCKE reported favorably the bill to extend St. Volus trace. Here kires

Mr. MOORE reported favorably the bill to extend St. Felix street, Brocklye.

The Committee reported against the bill to return to the School Town Superintendent system, when debate ensued on a motion to disagree to the report and refer back the bill. Motion carried.

The Committe reported against the bill introduced by Mr. Woodfulf, fixing the wages of Central Park laborers at nine shill uge per day. Report agreed to.

Mr. McLEOD gave notice of a bill to change the plans of the streets in New York north of One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth street and west of Eighth avenue.

Mr. REILLEY gave notice of a bill gatting apart certain piers obeve Grand street on the East River, to the cremistre use of the Long Island Sound boats.

Mr. WOODRUFF gave notice of a bill to regulate the prices of labor on all public works.

To increase the Coroners of Queens County.

The better to secure counties against loss by a defaulting County Treasurer.

To confirm the efficial acts of Justices of the Peace appointed by the Governor.

PICKPOCKIT .- Mr. Justus C. Weinpalir of No. 802 Washington street avers that, while he was asleep yesterday, his pocket was picked of \$39 by George Cash. Cash, who is very poor, and generally short was present when he lest his cash, and being enbrequestly very flush of cash, which he accounted for in a very unsatisfactory manner, he accused Cash of stealing his cash. Just'ce Quackenbash locked Cash FROM ALBANY.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 11, 1859.

It is but justice to Mr. OPDYKE to my that the bill of which he gave notice in the Assembly, and your correspondent in THE TRIBUNE, for reformation in regard to the fees of certain officials in your city, was not drawn by himself, and that the omission to reform the practices of the Sheriff's office does not meet with his approbation, and that it will be so smended as to include the Sheriff (and perhaps the Health Officer, though I have no information on the latter point), before its introduc-tion into the Assembly. Mr. OPDYKE is certainly disposed to "be thorough" in this business.

The Assembly last evening considered the Regis-try bill in Committee of the Whole, and not only reported progress, but actually made some, by adepting several necessary amendments. The prospects of the bill are regarded by its friends as favorable. It was made the special order for Tuesday next, at 11 s. m.

The Senate Lobby Committee met yesterday

afternoon, but did nothing, preferring to await the action of the Senate on the proposition to enlarge the Committee. This movement for cularging the Committee is generally regarded here as a measure for suppressing investigation, and is likely to suc-In the SENATE to-day, the greater portion of

the session was taken up by Mr. SPINOLA, in talk-ing sgzinst the bill to extend the charter of the Harlem Railroad, which was upon its third read-ing. Finally, the bill was recommitted, and made special order for Tuesday next, at 12 o'clock. Mr. FOOTE reported a bill to amend the act of 1857, for the appointment of Commissioners to adjust claims of soldiers of the War of 1812, which requires the Commissioners appointed by the act of 1257 to deposit in the Adjutant-General's office all books and papers referring to the claims of the Militia in the War of 1812, and requires the Adjutant-General to examine the claims, and to issue certificates to all the claimants, without fee. The bill appropriates \$1,500 to pay for services of clerk, for postage and stationary, but allows no in-prease of salary to the Adjutant-General.

In the Assembly, the Committee on Commerce and Navigation reported their bill to amend "An "Act for the Removal of the Quarantine Station," passed in 1857; Mr. TUTHILL, the Chairman, dissenting from the report, and giving notice that be should offer amendments for several sections of the bill. As reported, the bill is substantially as fol-

cate and construct a Quarantine establishment below the Narrows, on land owned by the State of New-York or purchased from New-Jersey, but it shall not be constructed either on Long Island or Staten Section 2 authorizes the Commissioners, with the

Section 2 authorizes the Commissioners, with the Governor, to build an Island for Quantitie purposes.

Section 3 authorizes the Commissioners, after having made sufficient land, to construct and furnish the requisite wharves, buildings, &c., for Quantitie.

Section 4 authorizes the Commissioners to procure

Quarantine privileges of New-Jersey, and pay such consideration therefor as the Governor shall approve, and they shall, before proceeding to construct Quarantine elsawhere, endeavor to procure Sandy Hook.

tire elsewhere, endeaver to procure Sandy Hook.

Section 5 directs the Commissioners of Emigration, who now hold the title to the Quarantine grounds, to convey the same to the Commissioners for the Removal of Quarantine, whenever they shall be required to do so by the said Commissioners and the Governor of the State.

Section 6 appropriates \$250,000 to carry out the provisions of this act.

Section 7 authorrizes and requires the Commissioners to rell at public auction, before the 1st day of June, 1860, all the State property situated on Staten Island, and give an unincumbered title thereto—the

Island, and give an unincumbered title thereto—the property to be sold in such manner and on such terms as shall be prescribed or approved by the Gov-

Section 5 provides in cusposing rale, viz: Pay off all mortgages against the property; to reimburse the Treasurer for advances to procure the removal of Quarantine, and to pay to the several counties of the State such sums as stall have been advanced by them on account of the support of emi-

grant passengers.

Section 9 requires the Commissioners to give bonds in the sum of \$30,000 with screties to be approved by the Governor for the faithful discharge of the duties, and provides that they shall receive \$5 per day for

and provides that they shall receive \$5 per day for actual services and eincial expanses, and also that they shall report disburrements to the Controller. Section 10 provides that the treasurer shall benor the controller straffs for expenses of the removal. Section 11 provides that all yellow fever vessels shall be anchored below the Narrows, three miles distant from any land of the State of New York.

Section 12 provides that after the 15th day of Junshext, no yellow fever patients or persons who may have been exposed to yellow fever, except officers and employes of Quarantine, shall be permitted to enter the present Quarantine establishment.

Section 13, The Commissioners, in case they shall not, as early as the safety of the public requires, have

are authorized to provide and maintain stain the limits of the new Quarantine anchorage temporary accommodations for such persons, at an expense not exceeding \$50,000.

Section 14 repeals sections 3, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19 and 21 of the act of which this bit is an amend-

ment. Section 15 repeals all laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

Mr. McLEOD gave notice of a bill to change the plan of all streets and avenues in that part of the City of New York lying north of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, extending to Spuyten Duyvil Creek and west of Eighth avenue and Harlem River, and to establish a mode of laying out the

The petitioners for this act are Alvin Higgins, Daniel Devlin, W. H. Hayes, Isaac P. Martin, A. E. Richards, John P. Cumming, Thomas J. Stew-art, Charles O'Conor, Aug. F. Smith, James Gordon Bennett, Wellington Clapp, Wm. B. Parsons and Eliza Tumely.

By this act certain Commissioners, not yet

named, are appointed to serve without compensation, who are empowered, exclusively, to lay out streets, avenues and public squares, and to close up those already established, with the proviso that no street shall have a width less than fifty feet and no avenue less than eighty feet, and that the Tenth avenue and the Kingsbridge and Bicomingdale road shall remain unclosed.

The Commissioners are given full power to enter upon and use any premises necessary for the beying out of streets, avenues or public squares, maps of which shall be made and filed. They have power to establish the grade of each street as they may judge proper, it being understood that one feature bill is that the streets and grades shall accommodate themselves to the hilly nature of the ground, instead of making the grade of the country accommodate itself to the streets.

The Commissioners, while in office, shall not be

interested, directly or indirectly, in any lands or tenements within the district inclosed. The Board of Supervisors are authorized to raise by tax on the lands situated within the above boundaries, yearly, such sums of money as they may deem necessary to carry on the work contemplated by this bill, and no other street or avenue shall be opened or laid out within that district, except in accordance with the plan of the Commissioners.

The owners of the premises through which an

street or avenue may be laid out shall have the privilege of opening and working it at their own expense, under the direction of the Commissioners, the expense of which shall be deducted from the assessment made upon such lands for the purposes of this hall.

of this bill.

It is further provided that the entire sum for the expenses of the Commissioners for mapping, grading, surveying, opening, swards, &c., shall not exceed the sum of \$1,000 per mile.

When the fee of such lands shall be vested in the fee of such lands shall be vested in the fee of such lands.

infants, or persons otherwise legally incapacitated, the Mayor is authorized to act in their behalf, and invest any money due them, under any award, in the Supreme Court for their benefit. Senator AMES's bill for the sale of West Wash-Senator AMES'S bill for the said of trees translington Market provides as follows:

First: That the Attorney General be authorized and required forthwith, either to take charge of the proceedings now pending in the Supreme Court, or to

institute a new action to secure the speedy determina-tion of the title to lands in front of Washington Mar-ket in the City of New-York.

Second: That if the title is found to be in the State, then the State Engineer and Sorveyor to cause a sur-vey to be made, dividing the same into lots or parcels, as he stall deem, on the cale thereof, to be for the in-terest of the State; to appoint appraisers to examine

the lote and report to the State Engineer and Serveyor, under eath, as to their value. The State Engineer and Surveyor then to advertise said lots for sale in and Surveyor then to advertuse and lots for sale in the State pater and in two daily papers in the City of New-York for four weeks; lots to be sold singly, at public vendue, in the City of New-York, to the highest bidder; the bid to be equal to or above the appraised value, and to be conducted in other respects as are sales of State lands.

Third: That the lease shall not be renewed or continued after it and here.

tiated after it shall have expired on the 24th day

, 1859.

to the work on the unfinished carries of the State.

Fifth: That the sum of \$2,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, he appropriated to carry into effect the provisions of the set.

NEW-YORK STATE INEBRIATE ASYLUM.

NEW-YORK STATE INEBRIATE ASYLUM.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribuse.

ALEANY, Feb. 8, 1859.

The Trustees of the State Inebriate Asylum hold a meeting this day at Astociation Hall. A large number of members of the Board were present. Vice President Wm. T. McCoue, presiding. The Corresponding Secretary having announced to the Board the death of their President, the Hon. Benjamin

the death of their President, the Hon. Benjamin Franklin Butler, which took place at Paris, France, on the Sih of November last, Chancellor Waiwouth presented the following resolutions prepared by Dr. John W. Francis.

The afflicting intelligence of the death of the Hon. Benjamin Franklin Butler (late President of the New-York State Inchriste Asylum) having been communicated to the Board by the Corresponding Secretary, on motion of Dr. Turner, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, ordered to be printed in teveral of the New-York daily papers, and a written copy of the same forwarded to the family of the deceased.

ensed.

Especial. That by the demiss of Renjamin P. Butler, the

Resolved. That by the demise of Berjamin F. Sutier, the irebriase Rospital has not one of its most efficient supporters at distelligent advocates.

Resolved. That it will ever be a melanchely but deep satisfaction to the founders of this institution, to recreasing that when the corner stone of the edifice was laid Mr. Butter's counset voice was heard (although for the last time) on an occasion of public benevolent enterprise, and that one of the last sets of his useful and honored life before leaving his native land, was to occasion the great the great work in which we are engaged by an ear set appeal to the patrio, is much the humanity of his countrymen is believed. expend to the patriolism and the humanity of his countrymen in its behalf.

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with the tributes paid.

Reference, 1 and we share the levestion and religious faith, by the Church. Bar and the Press; that we offer our heartfest conduction to his affiliced family and hereaved friends, and that we recognize in his example of practical henceoletics and intelligent real, a new motive to carry on our beneficient design with confidence and faith.

Charcellor Walworth addressed the Board in a feeling and eloquent manner in relation to the life and the character of Mr. Butler, and his association as Presicharacter of Mr. Butler, and his association as Presi-dert of the In-titution.

Chanceller Walworth was unanimously elected Pres-

dent of the Irstitution, to fill the vacancy in that office caused by the death of Berjamin F. Butler. Charles Butler of New York was elected a Trustee, to fill a vacancy in the Board.

#### FROM WASHINGTON.

FURNITURE, HAIRBRUSHES AND COMBS
FURNISHED AT FUBLIC EXPENSE—THE
HOUSE CLERK'S BILL.
Correspondence of the Evening Post.
Wishing Tost.
Wishington, Feb. 9, 1859.
The report of the Clerk of the House of Representatives has at last made its appearance. It is a cumbersome document, and the present crowded state of public business makes it almost impossible to examine its details with that care which the importance of the subject requires. There are numerous reports current that it does not present so fair a face, on the score of economy, as the circumstances would demand, eseconomy, as the circumstances would demand, especially in view of the wholesale onslaught made upon the Clerk of the Thirty-fourth Congress, for alleged mismanagement and extravagance, which cld not exist except in cases where the mages were followed which had been established by "democratic" admin-

A glance at Mr. Allen's report furnishes the following items, and will afford the distant reader some idea of the articles required for purposes of legislation, not afforded to State Governments. For contingent exsifered to State Governments. For contingent ex-penses during the first session of the Tairty fifth Conexclusive of furniture for the hall of the House,

0 Hair-brushes | .... 514 75 | 140 combs | 140 00 each, could be bought for . \$55 |
4 suits of Curtains | 140 00 each, could be bought for . \$55 |
2 Sofas | 75 00 | 40 |
8 Leunges | 110 00 | 41 |
9 Sofas | 55 00 | 30 |
1 Mirror | 455 00 | 225 |
The above items are considered about a fair specified above items are considered above items men of the economy which pervades the whole report. It appears that there is no branch of this Buchanan Administration that is not currupt, apply the lancet

# MR. GIDDING'S TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED.

MR. GIDDING'S TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED. Correspondence of the Evening Post.

Washington. Feb. 9, 1859.

The testimonial to Joshua R. Giddings, now completed, is on exhibition at Messre. Gait & Brother, the manufacturers, of this city. It consists of a solid silver tea-set of six pieces, and a highly ornamented waiter. The groundwork of its style of ornament is what is technically known as 'engine turned,' a style highly pepular from its exceeding chasteness, and the advantage it possesses over work entirely plain, in not showing marks or scratches. This is relieved by engraved representations of the tea plant, water illies, &c. The handles and sponts are beautifully wrought in scroll and leaf work, and on each piece is an ornamented shield bearing the following inscription:

"Presented by One Fine free and Four Members of the Thirty-

Presented by One fundred and Four Members of the Thirty-fifth Congress to Jossima B. Grodings, as a token of re-spect for his moral worth and personal integrity.

Accompanying the service of silver is a walking

Accompanying the service of silver is a walking care, of rare and beauti'ul wood, mounted with a massive gold head, which bears a similar inscription to that on the service. In accordance with Mr. Giddings's wishes, no ceremony has been made in presenting the service. It has simply been notified to him that there are a "few articles" at Messrs. Galt & Brother awaiting his order. The whole cost of the testimonial was five hundred and twenty dollars.

# A CARD FROM DR. BIBBINS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Six: In an editorial in your paper to-day, you make an implied statement that I was an interested witness. an implied statement that I was an interested witness, in a case recently investigated by the Governors of the Alms-House Department. It is not true. I am neither "in their employ," nor connected with any institution receiving the least support on their part, or in any way dependent upon them.

The assumption as to "ulterior objects to attain or favors to ask," cannot be supported by a particle of available.

evidence.

In respect to the system of maintaining the Alms-House Department Injants, not a question has been asked us by the Governors. Should they wish my testimony upon that subject it will be cheerfully given. Respectfully, yours, William B. Brainss.

Our inference was founded upon Dr. Bibbins's own

statement, in which cocur the following words:
"I have attended children in her (Mrs. Carlock's) care, from the Alms-House Department, a great meny times." I visit a great number of children at curse from the Alms-House Department; that is, a large proportion, &c.
And Mrs. Carlock states that Dr. Bibbins gave her certificates of burial for four infants. Are we to infer that Dr. B. makes a business of attending these infants

without pay? We do not think his denial mends the

matter at all.

AN ALLEGED FEMALE COUNTERFEITER. -In the atter part of January a man and wife named See beck, alias Williams, were arrested on suspicion of passing counterfeit \$5 bills on the Mechanics' Bank of New-Haven, Conn., and on the hearing that followed the man was committed to the Tombs, where he still remains, and the woman discharged, the evidence against her not being of a conclusive nature.

Some days ago Detectives Slowey and King received information from a private source that Mrs. Snelbeck, alias Williams, was engaged in passing counterfeit money, and have since been watching her movements. Saturday aftereon the officers proceeded to her resi-dence, No. 37 Marion street, and took her in custody. Mr. John Alden of Prince street and others identified her as having defrauded them. The accused was taken before Justice Brennan at the Essex Market Police Court, and locked up in default of \$1,000 bail.

SMALL POX.—By the report of the City Registrar of Providence, R. L., Dr. E. M. Snow, it appears that small pox appeared there in January last, for the first time in two years and eight month, none having oc-curred there since May, 1856. The origin of the disease in this case is somewhat mysterious, but was probably from Christmas presents. Two persons, a child and a seamstress, took the disease at the same time, and from these several others have token it. Many more have been exposed to it, and all from the neglect of vacciration. Two deaths only have occurred from it

BURNING OF WILLIAM AND MARY COL-

HIGHLY INTERESTING REMINISCENCES. From the Baltimore Sun.

The origin of the fire is involved in mystery, but if

The origin of the fire is involved in mystery, but it is said to have broken out in one of the western wing, near the library, and in a short time nothing but the bare walls of the building were left standing.

The old library, which contained thousands of volumes of rave interest, the contributions of potentates and savan s of all countries, was totally lost. Of the 20,400 books, not one was saved. The loss is irreparable. The exceedingly rate and valuable chemical laboratory attached to the college was also bursed. There is an insurance of \$20,000 on the building, which will cover about one fifth of the loss austained on the edifice alone. At the time of its destruction every chair was filled with competent professors, and it had fair to attain its ancient renown.

The college was commenced about the year 1691, when the House of Burgesses dispatched the Rov. James Blair to England to solicit of their Majestica, William and Mary, a charter, which was readily granted in the following year, accommanied by gifts in land and morey, and certain immunities and privileges, which at once established it on a basis of assured success. The first commencement took place in 1700, when the people care from several of the acjoining States to see the sight. The building first erected was burned in 1765, but soon after rebut. In the square is front of this building still stands, in a mutilated condition, though with evidence of its old elegance, a statue of Love Bottourt, ordered by the colony in 1771.

During the palmy days of the college, it was the recipient of innumerable benefices in land and money, some of the latter of which was directed specially to be applied toward converting the "poor, ignorant heathens" (Indians) to a sense of their sinful condition, which was very seldom accomplished.

The first organization of the College was under a

be applied toward converting the "poor, ignorant heathens" (Indians) to a sense of their sinful condition, which was very seldom accomplished.

The first organization of the College was under a body of visitors, a president and six professors. The corporation was cut-fied "The President and Master," or Professors of William and Mary College." There were two divinity professorahips—one of Greek and Latin, one of Mathematics, one of Moral Pailosophy, and Boyle's Indian Professorahip was a sixth. It had a representative in the General Assembly.

At the Revolution, the endowments of the College underwent great changes. The State tax for its support was cut short, and the funds from England ceared to flow. About this time the divisity professoral professora

nated at William and Mary about 1775, bu; it was interrepted by the Revolutionary war.

The library and formiture of the Phoenix Literary Society were harnt; but the books and furniture of the Philomathian Society were nearly all saved.

The building was 156 rest front, four stories high, and insured for \$22,000. The library contained about 20,000 volumes. The building was erected from bricks imported from England, and the Rev. James Blair was its first President. He died in 1742.

There are about 50 students the present ession, only nine of whom slept in the college building. They barely escaped with their lives. Some of them lost all their clothing, books and everything else.

The one hundred and sixty-sixth anniversary was to have been celebrated on the 19th inst., in a manner

The one hundred and sixty-sixth anniversary was to have been celebrated on the 19th inst., in a manner far exceeding in attractiveness any former ovation of the kind. Ex-President John Tyler had been engaged to deliver the oration, and St. George Tucker to read the anniversary poem. The most exuberant pride and joy was felt in anticipation of the celebration of the anniversary. It was expected that many of the Alumnit would come together within the walls of the Alumnit would come together within the walls of the Alumnit would come together within the walls of the Alumnit would come together within the walls of the Alumnit would come together within the walls of the Alumnit would come together within the walls of the Alumnit would come together within the walls of the Alumnit would come together within the wall of the Alumnit would come together within the walls of the Alumnit would come together within the wall of the Alumnit would come together within the walls of the Alumnit would come tog

the Hon. John J. Crittenden, and many others, were expected to be presert.

The college buildings were situated in an inclosure at the extreme end of the town, comprising three edifices—the college proper, fronting 150 feet; the President's house and the Indian house, the latter, up to the time of the fire, the residence of the Rev. Dr. Tottes. In the earlier days of the institution, the education of young Indians was one of the objects of the introduction of education in Virginia.

The large building, with its two wings, is said to have been constructed from a design by Sir Christopher Wren, the architect of the great St. Paul's Cathedral in London. But its architectural merits were by no means worthy of this great master mechanic. It was of no style, and had no redeeming quality but its natural durability.

The chapel, forming one of the wings, was very curiously studded inside with tablets to acclusive orthics, among whom may be mentioned Sir John Randelph; Peyton Randelph; President of the first American Congress; Bishop Madison, and Chancellor Nelson.

The "Bire Recom" so called from its walls being

American Coogless.

Nelsor.

The "Blue Reem," so called from its walls being of that ethereal bue, was an apartment associated with matters of much interest. In it sat many a learned council devising ways and means of the instruction, not only for the adopted sons of Virginia, but also for the matter of the matter of the called the same of the called the called the same of the called t not only for the adopted sons of Virginia, but also for the native Indians, for whose proper education "moneys were donated by the Hon. Robert Boyle, "esq.," whose portrait graced the chamber, and, with the rest of the contents of the building, fell a prey to the fismes. There were also in tals room "the true effigies" of the very Rev. Dr. James Blair, Presi-dent of the College in 1692, the light of whose countenance has often gladdened the Council wish its

From the ancient minutes of the College the follow-

From the ancient minutes of the College inc loudwing is copied:

"June 20, 1761.—Resolved, That Mrs. Foster be appointed stacking-mender in the College, and that she be paid annually the sum of 212 provided she furnishes herself with lolging, diet, fire and concles.

May 3, 1771.—Resolved, Unanimously, that a negro woman beinging to his late Excellency's (Lord Botetout) estate be surchased for the use of the College, if to be had at a moderate price."

A LEAP FOR LIFE. - As one of our reporters was wending homeward soon after midnight last night, he heard loud screams proceeding from the dwelling No. 11 Peck slip, and immediately after saw a woman, with a babe in her arms, leap from the roof of the

building, a hight of three stories, to the ground. When arristance came her infant was found ushurt, but she had not been so fortunate, having broken one of her legs and cut a frightful hole in her left foot, near the ankle, wounding one of the arteries. The Police, who were attracted to the spot, lifted her up and carried her into the house, when they found usband, who keeps a sailor's boarding-house at that

that her name was Margaret O'Hearn, and that ber place, had just come home raving drunk, and attempted to take her life. To avoid him she sted with her is fant to the roof, whither he followed, swearing that he would kill her. As he reached the roof, she clasped the child eleer to her besom and leaped from the pure-pet to the pavement. The maniac husband, Martin O'Hearn, was arrested by Officers Sullivan and Craig. and taken to the Fourth Ward Station-House. Mr. O'Hearn was carried up to her room, where her two other children were still asleep, and Dr. Johnson was summoned to her assistance. HAVE MAGISTRATES POWER TO DISCHARGE PRIS-

oners FROM STATION-HOUSES!-On Thursday evensailors' boarding-house keeper, and Thomas Heary, one of his marine boarders, for fighting and disorderly conduct. Justice Brennan, at the request of some of Quali's friends, subsequently sent an order for his dis-Quali's friends, subsequently sent charge. Inspector Waterbury refused to obey the order, when the Justice came in person, and ordered his release. The Inspector told the Magistrate that he doubted his authority to discharge a prisoner, until he had been duly produced before him in Court. The Magirtrate made out an order for his release, and told the Inspector to disobey it at his peril. The Inspector as at any time, and kept the prisoners until Friday morning, when they were sent before Justice Connolly, and held in \$200 bail to keep the peace.

A SINNER AMONG THE SAINTS.—Descon Lewis Wilder of Boston was victimized at the North street prayer meeting on Tuesday. A young man who sat beside him professed deep religious feeling, and faally saked for a private interview. The good deacon west to the deer with him, where the young man expressed his peniterce for his past sinful course and received some very good advice. Turning to go, he asked the time of day, when Deacon Wilder drew out his gold watch, which the sham penitent seized and made off the regue.

when voting upon the seven amendments to the

If Mr. Wendell refuses to testify an attachment will issue for him. Nearly one hundred witnesses have been examined by the Naval Corruption Committee, and three phonographic reporters have been employed all the time. The reports and testimony will make about eight hundred pages. WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 11, 1859.

alding of ships and public edifices.

The Hop. John Cochrane lectures to-night before

XXXVth CONGRESS .... Second Session.

SENATE... WASHINGTON, Filday, Feb. 11, 1859.
Mr. YULEE, from the Committee on the Post-Office, reported a bill to abolish the franking privilege.
Mr. WILSON introduced a bill for the purpose of reference, for the payment to the State of Massachusetts of the balance due of her money expended for the United States during the war of 1812.
Mr. SEWARD called up the case of the Indiana Senatore. He described the question as involving a principle of transcendental importance. Tae State of Indiana is now unrepresented in the Senate of the United States. He denied that the decision of the Senate is absolute and irreversible. He could not con-

Mr. BRIGHT said he had wished to make a reply,

Mr. BRIGHT said he had wished to make a reply, but his friends had advised him to leave the case of himself and colleague in their hands, and he would seek another occasion to reply.

A good deal of incidental discussion areae as to whether a vote to lay the matter on the table should be equivalent to a final decision of the case.

At length a vote was taken on the mere motion that it do lie on the table, which was carried by 30 against 11 the latter being the full Parabilian vote.

make other people support it. Mr. Bingham regretted to hear such an admission. The gentleman's oath required him not only to support the Constitution himself, but to guard

Mr. Gilman of Maine, who by mistake was counted for Oregon yesterday, made a forcible

bill will commence.

bill day, and Mr. Hunter has given notice that he will speak on the Tariff on Monday. So Cuba will go over until Tuesday, when Mr. Crittenden will speak against its acquisition. The evidence before the Select Committee on Public Printing to-day, will fasten perjury upon a Philadelphia witness. The evidence before this

saying that the emancipated negroes have not yet become the admirable peasantry and yeomanry the English Abolitionists prophesicd. Compalsory labor was necessary in the tropics. While Cuba is kept in the grasp of Spsin she cannot keep up her supply of negro labor by a surreptitious slave-trade, and the coolie system was infinitely worse. He then related the horrors of the coolie trade, showing that these miserable Asiatics died at the ratio of ten per cent per annum, and were mere raw material to be worked up into sugar. In view of the necessity of a supply of labor, Cuba must soon follow St. Domingo, or become American. He would not discuss the effects of the acquisition of Cuba on our trade, manufacturing or agricultural interesta. Geographically considered, Cuba would be a destructive element in the hands of the British in the event of a war between the United States and Great Britain. He denied that Spain was an independent nation. She had sold her sovereignty in Cuba to

the Dred Scott decision.

Mr. Case of Indiana made a telling speech